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Phila. Has Own Resident CIA 'Spook'

By JOHN J. FARMER

Of The Bulletin Staff

If you think you're disturbed by the disclosure of CIA domestic spying, consider the plight of Paul J. Leadem.

Leadem at first glance seems an ordinary enough Philadelphia businessman. Not looking fortyish, glasses, gray and neatly-trimmed hair and maybe a few pounds more in weight than his wife would prefer.

He could be your local savings and loan representative. Only he isn't.

He's your local spook — the ranking CIA official in this area, the man in charge of the local field office covering eastern Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey and Delaware.

And you've no idea how the

Hunt Role Is Revealed In CIA Spying — Page 17

recent disclosures have complicated his life.

Take yesterday, for example, when a Bulletin reporter walked into his office.

That doesn't happen at the CIA every day, mainly because the CIA won't tell you where its operations office here is located. Its phone numbers are listed in the Philadelphia directory but the polite voice that answers will not volunteer the office location.

And Leadem, although refusing a formal interview, did offer some persuasive reasons for keeping the location, if not secret, then as confidential as possible.

foreign economic "developments."

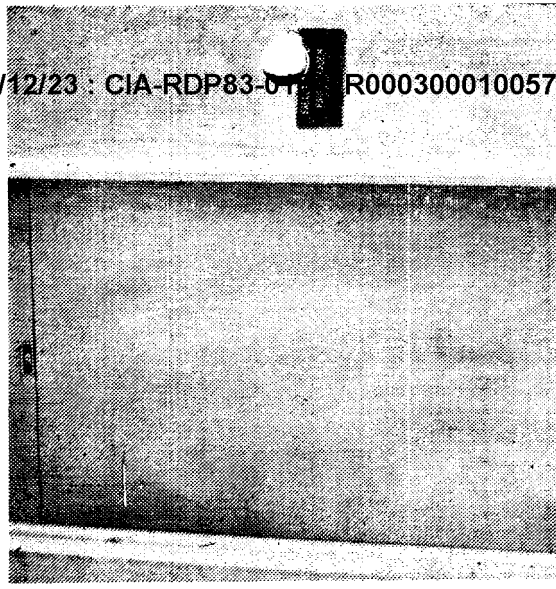
However, it is known that the 17 domestic offices maintained by the CIA round the country try to enlist U. S. travelers, businessmen, scholars and those with special knowledge or talent, to compile information abroad.

On return, these travelers are "debriefed" by CIA agents and the information is forwarded to agency headquarters in Langley, Va., outside Washington.

Leadem did not challenge the suggestion that the local office is engaged in similar operations, or that it maintains "safe houses," private homes or offices where discreet contact can be made with sources.

But he insisted that there is

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Behind this door is the local field office for the Central Intelligence Agency.

Phila. Resident 'Spook'

Continued From First Page

no domestic spying out of the Philadelphia office and the office neither collects nor contributes information for any domestic files in Langley.

Classified information is kept in the local office he acknowledged but he insisted it deals mainly with identity of local sources and the information they provide on foreign developments.

Was the office involved in surveilling student activists in Philadelphia in the late 1960s?

'Bombshell Question'..

Leadem, who has headed the office for four year, said such inquiries would have to be referred to Langley.

"That's the bombshell question," he added.

The local office, Leadem explained, is not part of the Domestic Operations Division of the CIA or of the counterintelligence branch, the target of most recent criticism. Instead, it operates under something once called the Domestic Contact Service but now named the Domestic Collection Service, it is understood.

Contact Man

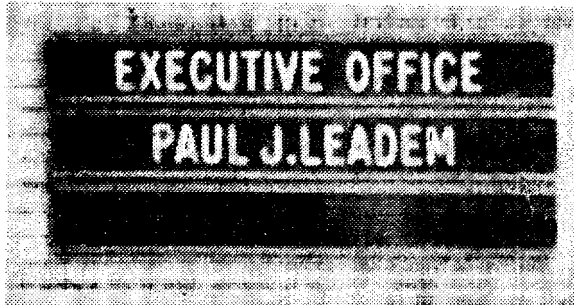
"This is not a clandestine office. All our people carry CIA identification and use their true names," Leadem said. "I gave you my true name."

"I'm a contact man," he went on. "I don't misrepresent myself to anyone. I'm active in the city every day. I meet with people around town. We deal with many agencies. I give them my card with this address on it."

And does the card list the address as the CIA office?

"No," said Leadem.

Although Leadem and his men — he would not say how many there are — operate in the open, there is a strong element of secrecy about the office.



Until recently, the agency was located in Room 616 at 2 Penn Center Plaza, but moved to more secure surroundings, still in center city. Neither the locator in the building lobby nor the door of Leadem's office gives any clue as to his function.

Work Outside

The picture at the back of the conference room is that of CIA director William E. Colby.

Only one man and a secretary could be seen in the office at the time.

"Our people are like reporters," Leadem said. "They do most of their work outside the office."

Leadem would not comment on how the current furor has affected office morale, beyond commenting that it "sows confusion about our function" and increases the regular volume of crank calls. There have been no resignations.

"We're used to crank calls," he said. "We get a regular flow of people who call to ask, 'Why are you bugging my phone?' or insist 'the guy next door is a communist.'"

Lead Normal Lives

His real fear, Leadem insisted, was that disclosure of the office location would produce demonstrations or picketing that would "disturb our work," compromise his sources or even produce harassment or injury to his staff.

A CIA employee for "about 20 years," Leadem says he and his staff lead normal lives, not advertising their work, but not hiding it either.

"I belong to clubs and church groups," he declared, "and my neighbors know what I do."

Home Phone

He has a listed phone for his home in Bucks County across from Trenton, N.J., where he was born.

"We are not ashamed of what we do. I like what I do. I think we perform a needed service."

And they do it discreetly.

"I'm probably the least known public official in the Delaware Valley," Leadem commented.

Until today, that is.

Colby Said to Confirm C.I.A. Role in U.S.

Ford Is Reported Told That Agency Retained Files About Citizens

By SEYMOUR M. HERSH

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31—The Central Intelligence Agency has told President Ford that its files maintained thousands of files on American citizens and participated in a wide-ranging program of electronic surveillances, break-ins and the surreptitious inspection of mail inside the United States, well-placed Government sources said today.

The sources said that William E. Colby, the Director of Central Intelligence, did not provide any specific instances of wrongdoing in his report on the spying allegations that was submitted to the President last week, but instead listed the domestic activities by category.

Mr. Colby's report, the sources said, reflected the fact that it had been ordered by the President in response to the spying allegations reported on Dec. 22 in The New York Times.

The report says that The New York Times charges this or that, and then says here are the facts," one source noted.

adding that the C.I.A. document seemed to be limited only to those areas of wrongdoing outlined in the initial Times dispatch.

"When I thought your article exaggerated the importance of the issue," the source said, "basically it was correct as to the facts."

The Dec. 22 report. The Times quoted well-placed sources as saying that the C.I.A. had violated its charter by mounting a massive intelligence operation in the late nineteen-sixties and early nineteen-seventies against the



United Press International
William E. Colby.

Electronic Surveillance and Break-Ins Cited —Charter at Issue

antiwar movement and other dissident groups in the United States. Intelligence files on at least 10,000 American citizens were compiled, the sources were quoted as saying.

The Los Angeles Times said today that Mr. Colby's report acknowledged that the C.I.A. kept files on more than 9,000 Americans and stated that there were at least three illegal break-ins.

The New York Times's sources confirmed that account, but added that Mr. Colby had also told the President of electronic surveillances and the surreptitious opening of mail. The report did not say specifically whether the electronic surveillances involved bugging or wire-tapping or both.

In each case, however, the sources said, the Colby report did not say who was targeted inside the United States and for what reason. "It just said that there was X number of files and X number of break-ins," a

source said.

In the case of the mail covers, which have not been used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation since the mid-nineteen-sixties, the source said, Mr. Colby stated that the operations were approved in advance by various Attorneys General or Postmasters General.

No such contention was made for the break-ins and buggings, the source said. Some of the illegal domestic activities are known to have taken place as long as 20 years ago.

Asked whether he considered the Colby report to be complete, one source who has had first-hand access to the document, said, "That depends on what you mean by complete."

"What it does," he added, "is go into some detail on some of the charges in The Times."

"Basically Colby doesn't attempt to justify what was done," the source explained, "He just lays out the facts."

"Not the End-All"

Asked further whether the report appeared to be a satisfactory response, the source said, "It's satisfactory only insofar as it gives a factual description of the allegation in the first Times article."

"Clearly," the source said, "this [the Colby report] is not the end-all to the investigation. Obviously, there are questions left to be answered."

The Times's sources also described the C.I.A. report as being far less voluminous than was indicated by published reports last week. Those reports, which were not challenged by officials in the White House press office, depicted the Colby

document as being more than 50 pages in length with various appendices.

In fact, the sources said, the document included a number of papers and materials not directly pertinent to the charges of domestic spying, and it was those pages that added to its bulk.

The sources further expressed bafflement over the concern expressed last week by the White House over the possible problems for some foreign countries that would result from publication of the Colby report. "This is only a problem for foreign governments in terms of 'Here's another example of how we can't keep our mouths shut,'" one official said.

Earlier today, The Associated Press quoted what it said was a senior adviser to President Ford as saying that he understood that the Colby document

substantially supported the allegations reported in The New York Times.

Those allegations have resulted in calls for at least four investigations by the next Congress, which convenes in two weeks. In addition, some Senators and officials have urged formation of a special prosecutor's office to investigate and possibly bring criminal charges.

President Ford, who received the Colby report Friday while on his ski-work visit to Vail, Colo., has made it known that he will not discuss the report or the C.I.A. until after his return to Washington Thursday. Mr. Ford will meet then with Secretary of State Kissinger and Mr. Colby to determine what steps to take.

At least four high-ranking former C.I.A. officials, all members of the counterintelligence division, which was alleged to have participated in the illegal

activities, have resigned since the initial Times story.

Under the National Security Act of 1947, setting up the C.I.A., the intelligence agency was explicitly barred from internal security functions, even in the case of foreign espionage. That function was to be left to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

In a related development, Vice President Rockefeller told newsmen today in San Juan, Puerto Rico, where he is vacationing, that the C.I.A. or any other institution that breaks the law should be punished.

But the newly confirmed Vice President added that the "C.I.A. is in Mr. Kissinger's area and I don't intend to interfere." Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Kissinger have been vacationing with their wives since last week at the Dorado Beach Hotel in San Juan.

New York Times
1 January 1975

Continued on Page 22, Column 1

THE WASHINGTON POST

Thursday, Jan. 2, 1975

President Silent on Verdict

By Bill Richards and
Margot Hornblower

Washington Post Staff Writers

President Ford and Vice President Rockefeller declined to comment yesterday on the guilty verdicts returned by the jury in the Watergate cover-up trial.

Presidential press secretary Ron Nessen dismissed a question by a reporter about a possible pardon for the four convicted former top aides to ex-President Nixon, saying, "No one has asked for a pardon . . . If anyone cares to ask for a pardon it must go through normal Justice Department channels."

Mr. Ford first heard about the verdict while watching the Penn State-Baylor Cotton Bowl football game on television at his Vail, Colo., ski chalet. The President, Nessen said, would have nothing to say about the verdict.

Other officials involved in the long series of Watergate investigations last night praised the jury's decision to convict former Nixon administration figures John Mitchell, H. R. (Bob) Felt, John D. Ehrlichman, and Robert C. Mardian.

"I think it moves us closer toward the completion of our responsibility in this unhappy episode in America's political history," said Sen. Howard H. Baker Jr. (R-Tenn.), a member of the Senate Watergate Committee.

Baker deferred judgment on his feelings about a pardon along the lines of the one issued by Mr. Ford to Nixon. "There's a high likelihood that the judicial process would run its course before anybody can or should give their attention to that," he said.

"If you asked me now whether they should get a pardon the way Richard Nixon got a pardon I'd have to say no," Baker said. "I hope that doesn't sound callous but I feel the judicial system ought to have a chance to function."

At the former Western White House in San Clemente a telephone switchboard operator said Nixon will issue a statement on the jury's verdict sometime today. The operator said the statement will be issued by Nixon aides by telephone to various news media.

Sen. Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R-Conn.), also a member of the Senate Watergate Committee, said in a statement yesterday that he believed the jury's decision did not correct what he said were "on-going abuses," but dealt rather with "the guilt or innocence of individuals for past offenses."

Weicker referred obliquely to the current CIA controversy concerning domestic spying as one of the "on-going abuses."

"Preoccupation with the Watergate trial," he said, "has only obscured the flaunting of democratic processes by spy shops and law-enforcement agencies and the necessity for making the entire intelligence community accountable to Congress."

A number of figures in the Watergate saga had no comment after yesterday's verdict. Among them were former Watergate Special prosecutor Archibald Cox and L. Patrick Gray III, the acting FBI chief during part of the scandal who eventually resigned because of his closeness to some aspects of

Elliot L. Richardson, who resigned as Attorney General after Nixon fired Cox as Watergate special prosecutor, said last night that he believed "the ends of justice have been served" by the jury's decision.

On the possibility of a pardon, Richardson said, "At some point when all the cases are completed it would be appropriate to at least review them from the point of view of at least trying to assure consistency and fairness."

Samuel Dash, chief counsel of the Senate Watergate committee, said, "What's good for the country is that the system works, both the congressional and judicial system, and I think that's what we all have to be proud of."

"Both the court and the jury," said Dash, "exhibited to the country and the world at large a fairness so that nobody can question the justice of the verdict."

National

Government sources said that the report to President Ford from William E. Colby, Director of Central Intelligence, in response to the Dec. 22 New York Times allegations of domestic spying, told of thousands of files on American citizens. It also told of electronic surveillances, break-ins and mail inspection. But the sources said the report seemed limited to areas of wrongdoing outlined in the original New York Times account of these activities. [1:1-3.]

New York Times
1 January 1975

Letters to the Editor

Of the C.I.A. and Its Supervision by Congress

To the Editor:

The recent revelations in The Times about the C.I.A. violating its charter and "spying" on 10,000 Americans is undoubtedly going to stimulate calls for intensive Congressional investigations. I believe this entire area of C.I.A. and F.B.I. involvement should be aired and aired well, forthrightly and carefully as the Watergate investigation was so that we can end this chapter in our lives quickly, close the books and get on with the job of rebuilding our nation.

I suggest that instead of several Congressional committees that Congress create one committee—a joint committee to oversee both the C.I.A. and the F.B.I. A previous effort to create a joint committee on the C.I.A. was introduced by Senator Mansfield in 1956, but the resolution was defeated in the same year. [Editorial Jan. 26, 1956.]

If the C.I.A. violated its Congressional mandate to stay out of domestic matters, it is the fault of Congress. Almost thirty years ago in 1947 when the National Security Act creating the agency was written, members then knew as some members now know that in creating such an agency as this, responsible to the President and without Congressional supervision, power would flow to it.

Many of the members of Congress who were active in 1947 are now either retired or deceased. Many new members are not familiar with the Act, the law or the debates. Therefore, the bureaucrats, however well-intentioned they may be, begin to believe their own publicity. With a Government agency created by Congress, Congress must review it. Congress created the C.I.A. and the F.B.I., Congress must

supervise both. Congress does not properly supervise either one.

Every nation needs an intelligence agency and its internal security agency. But here, where we place such a high value on our personal liberties, we created two agencies to divide the power and the responsibility. And we did it for a good reason. It's high time that we stopped appointing "Hoover" Commissions as we did in 1955 to look at the C.I.A. It is Congress' responsibility to take a hard look at both the C.I.A. and the F.B.I., especially after Watergate, not necessarily to find fault with either, but to restore trust in them by the American people whom they are supposed to serve.

LAURENCE W. LEVINE
New York, Dec. 24, 1974

To the Editor:

Your Dec. 24 editorial "Unguarded Intelligence" refers to "unwise but not illegal covert activities abroad" of the Central Intelligence Agency. Indisputably Congress prohibited spying in the United States by the C.I.A. My research causes me to doubt even the legality of covert political operations abroad. Certainly such operations vio-

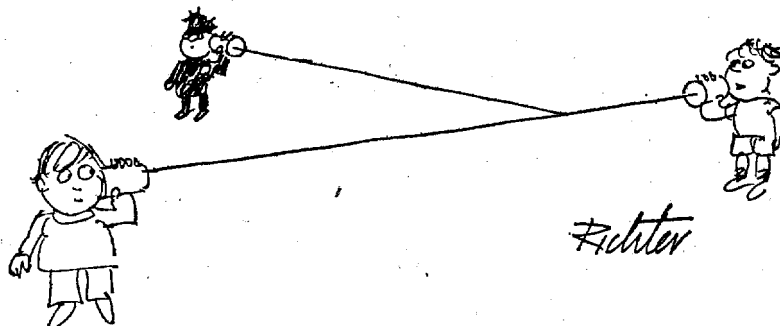
late principles of international law, the United Nations Charter, and in most cases the laws of sovereign nations where covert political manipulation is attempted.

I would point out that nowhere in the 1947 Congressional statute creating the C.I.A. or in later amendments can explicit authority be found for overseas covert political operations. All functions assigned to the C.I.A., even in the more flexible phrases of the statute, were explicitly to be related to intelligence.

Intelligence means information. Yet almost everyone, including the President, seems to be confused about the meaning of this word, intelligence.

Consequently, the intelligence world has become an Alice-in-Wonderland fantasy where words can mean whatever you want them to mean. We need to return to a world where words mean what they are supposed to mean. And we need to bring some intelligence to the Intelligence Establishment.

HARRY HOWE RANSOM
Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 26, 1974
The writer, professor of political science, Vanderbilt University, wrote "The Intelligence Establishment."



New York Times
1 January 1975

CIA Report Said to Verify Charges

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times

A report prepared by CIA Director William E. Colby for President Ford substantiates allegations that the agency has engaged in illegal domestic spying on American citizens, an informed government source said yesterday.

The source told the Los Angeles Times his information was that the Colby report shows that the CIA kept records on more than 9,000 Americans. He said he got his information from a CIA official who had access to the report.

"My information is that the report also confirms allegations that the CIA engaged in other clandestine domestic activities, including at least three illegal entries," the source said. "Two of the entries were against former CIA employees suspected of slipping over to the other side." [The law authorizing the CIA states that the director "shall be responsible for protecting intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure.]

The 50-page Colby report was prepared on orders of Mr. Ford after The New York Times reported that the CIA had engaged in massive illegal domestic spying during previous administrations. It was delivered to the President Friday in Vail, Colo., where he is on a skiing vacation.

Mr. Ford has said he will not discuss the report or the

CIA until after his return to Washington Thursday.

In another development, Reps. Phillip Burton (D-Calif.) and Elizabeth Holtzman (D-N.Y.) said that when Congress reconvenes Jan. 14 they will introduce legislation to establish a special prosecutor's office and a select congressional committee to investigate allegations against the CIA.

Burton, chairman of the House Democratic Caucus, said the legislation also will be aimed at modifying the CIA's 1947 charter to strengthen its

prohibitions against domestic spying by the agency.

In Vail, White House press secretary Ron Nessen refused to say whether the resignations of four top CIA counterintelligence officers in recent days were linked to the allegations of domestic spying.

"If there is a CIA shakeup, has the President had any hand in it?" a reporter asked.

"He is not aloof from the top side of CIA," Nessen replied. "I can assure you he is aware of what is going on at CIA."

The Associated Press, meanwhile, reported it had learned that the name of at least one of the officers — counterintelligence chief James J. Angleton — was men-

tioned in "one draft" of the Colby report that went to the President.

Angleton, who has denied any involvement in illegal activities, was identified by The New York Times as overseer of the domestic spy operation.

[Also yesterday Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, (D-Minn.) said he ask Congress to create a permanent Joint Committee on National Security to oversee covert intelligence gathering operations.]

[Humphrey said the proposed committee, composed of senior members of the House and Senate, would review all major national security issues and exercise a continuing oversight of the CIA and other intelligence agencies.]

Capitol Said to Have Been Off Limits to FBI Agents

By Ronald Kessler

Washington Post Staff Writer

Former FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover declared the grounds of the Capitol "off limits" to FBI agents, prompting Soviet spies to meet there regularly because they were not watched, a former high-ranking FBI official said yesterday.

The official, who asked not to be named, said Hoover issued the directive in the late 1960s because of fear of criticism from members of Congress, who periodically charged Hoover with tapping their telephones or compiling dossiers on their personal lives.

The directive, the former official said, was that any surveillance was to be cut off when the subjects "headed for Capitol Hill."

The Soviets quickly learned of this prohibition and scheduled meeting there, he said. The meetings were between Soviet personnel, often attached to the embassy here, and

Americans who had been cultivated as spies, he said.

"The Soviets would meet in the Capitol building, and it would put us at a hell of a disadvantage," the former official said.

He said the meetings took place in parked cars or inside the Capitol building.

Asked if the prohibition is still in effect, an FBI spokesman said matters relating to national security investigations are confidential and cannot be discussed.

The former official said that in addition to preventing surveillance of Soviet agents on the Hill, Hoover had a disinclination to carry out requests for domestic surveillance made by the Central Intelligence Agency.

"Hoover would say let the CIA do its own work," he said. "The reason was he hated the CIA. He wanted worldwide operations," the former official said.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

THE WASHINGTON POST Tuesday, Dec. 31, 1974

B 7

GSA Negotiating No-Bid Land Deal

By Jack Anderson

Uncle Sam is supposed to sell surplus property to the highest bidder, but all too often the big deals are struck in the backrooms.

As part of our watch on waste, we have uncovered a juicy \$3.3 million deal which the government's chief custodian, General Services Administrator Arthur F. Sampson, has been negotiating in the backrooms.

He wants to sell the former Naval Auxiliary landing field at Charlestown, R.I., to the Narragansett Electric Co. for \$3.3 million with no other bids considered.

Under the terms Sampson is ready to accept, the company could back out of the deal any time in the next 10 years if it failed to get approval to build a nuclear power plant.

Sampson justifies the negotiated sale by citing a presidential memorandum urging the use of surplus real estate for energy facilities. But we have had access to internal government documents which dispute Sampson's justification.

From these documents, intended for the eyes only of government officials, here is a brief chronology of the transaction:

- The 550-acre tract was declared surplus on April 28. Within 10 days, Narragansett Electric was pulling strings to get it. The Interior Department, however, asked for the land as a wildlife refuge. This request should have been given priority, but the General Services Administration complained petulantly that it "merely introduces another problem into an already complicated case." A notation from one GSA bureaucrat added: "God help us!"

- Sampson took an early, personal interest in the case. States one memo: "Sampson has mandated to the regional office that there be the most expeditiously possible handling of this project with an end-of-October target for a negotiated sales contract to Narragansett Electric."

- Other potential buyers, including the state of Rhode Island and the town of Charlestown, expressed interest in the

Charles Callahan in a memo dated Aug. 19.

- Long after the decision had been made to sell the tract to the power company, GSA lied to the public about its intentions. Wrote the agency to Sam Seely of the Rhode Island Concerned Citizens on Sept. 9: "While all of the parties with which we have discussed disposal of this property are eligible to negotiate under the above provisions of law . . . no one party has priority."

- Upon learning of the proposed sale, Rep. Jack Brooks (D-Tex.), who heads a watchdog subcommittee, put a formal "hold" on the transaction. "There is no legal basis for an exclusive, noncompetitive sale to the Narragansett Electric Co.," Brooks wrote Sampson on Nov. 21.

- On Dec. 4, federal judge Raymond Pettine issued a temporary restraining order to block the proposed sale until the merits of the case could be decided.

Footnote: Because of the pending case, the only comment GSA provided us was a copy of its reply to Brooks. In this letter, Sampson contends that "there is a legal basis" for the deal. Myron Cherry, a lawyer for the Rhode Island citizen group opposing the deal, declined specific comment on the case but suggested "an early retirement" for Sampson.

Washington Whirl: The prospects of U.S. military intervention in case of another Arab oil embargo are growing more ominous. In the backrooms of Washington, the 1973 oil embargo is referred to increasingly as "an economic Pearl Harbor," which caused the United States more damage than the actual Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor . . . House Speaker Carl Albert (D-Okla.), for one, has told friends he will urge President

Ford to respond forcefully to another oil embargo . . . Senate Appropriations Chairman John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) warned President Ford confidentially the other day that Congress might slash federal spending across the board. "I'd love to have that result," replied the President, "but it can't be done this way. It just won't work. I've been through it for years on the appropriations committees" . . .

The confidential minutes of President Ford's latest meeting with congressional leaders quotes him as saying: "If we come to you to ask for your help, it will be in matters of the highest national importance. We

will not impose on our friendship in asking for bipartisan cooperation in foreign policy matters unless it's important to the national interest" . . . The Associated Press reports that the Central Intelligence Agency kept a dossier on me. The justification, according to the AP, was that my stories had "blown the cover" of CIA agents. On the contrary, I have always taken special pains to protect CIA sources and I have been thanked for this by CIA directors. In fairness to the CIA, it has the best record in Washington for accurate intelligence.

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CIA: 'A Service, Not a Weapon'

From its inception, the chief problem of the Central Intelligence Agency has been confusion of purpose. By definition, intelligence is a service. But the creation of a U.S. intelligence service was sold to the country and the Congress as a weapon with which fight communism. The two are not identical goals and the confusion is illustrated in the career of James Angleton who resigned the other day as chief of the agency's counter espionage effort.

CIA Director William Colby requested Angleton's resignation following charges that he had conducted illegal domestic operations. But Colby was ready. In the view of many CIA employees Angleton had become a mixed up man.

Back in the late '40s he was the ideal choice for the counter espionage work to which the late Frank Wisner assigned him. Painstaking, suspicious, quick to note deviations from the norm, he had the kind of mind one associates with the classic detective.

In addition, as those of us who were with him in CIA may recall, he had a capacity for empire building. From the end of world War II until last week, he built his power within the agency to the point where he was virtually untouchable.

Successive directors, newly come to the pinnacle, were fascinated at their first encounter with this bespectacled, scholarly looking figure with the stooped shoulders, who walked cat-like into the office, and when the door was closed, introduced himself with some startling and calculated revelation.

"I think you'll be interested in this," he would begin with a chuckle, and then proceed to tell his new boss exactly what his new boss's hostess had said about him after the new boss had departed her house on the previous evening.

Or he would show the new boss a copy of a private letter written by some employee or agent on the subject of the new boss. It was heady stuff, ac-

quired by such means as the rest of us may imagine, but which only Angleton knew. A fly fisherman by hobby, he often referred to his knowledge of the personal and private as the result "of a little fishing."

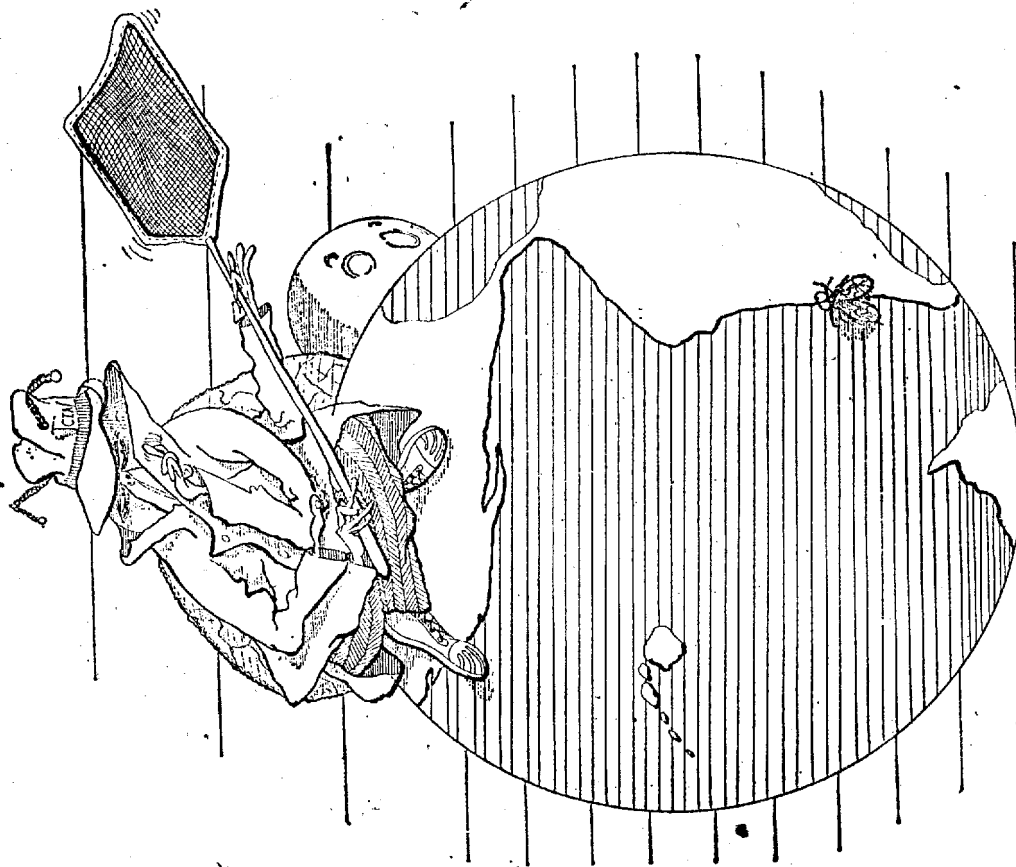
With one director of CIA, himself a fly fisherman, Angleton established such rapport that the two talked of secret matters in terms of fly tying: "I caught it on a little brown bug with a long antenna." Many people in CIA feared Angleton as much as successive directors held him in awe.

So his success was great, and not only in terms of power. His job was spelled out in the agency's charter: "to protect intelligence sources and methods from unauthorized disclosure." CIA is the only major intelligence service in the world which so far as is known, has never employed a "mole" to use John Le Carre's description of the traitor in the midst. It is a fact which Angleton may be proud.

But at some point in his long service, Jim Angleton's sharp and studious mind became confused by Jim Angleton's ideology. As the external world changed, as it became clear that Khrushchev's policies would not be those of Stalin, that the United States had won the cold war, that rumors of Sino-Soviet split were true, Angleton found it difficult to straighten out in his own mind the agency's confused purpose.

Ideology told him the cold war must go on, that the Chinese and Russians were faking their feud, that the comings and goings of Aeroflot represented intent on aggression in those nations, that those who had sold Mr. Nixon to the detente were dupes and possibly knaves. He believed his ideology and shaped facts to fit it and his power became dangerous.

He is not the last of the ideologists to leave the agency but his departure will help CIA to straighten out its purpose. It is, after all a service, not a weapon in the cold war.



By Chuck Steacy

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The Washington Post

31 December 1974

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31 December 1974

Keeping the Crime Rate Under Constant Surveillance

Capitol Punishment

By Art Buchwald

For some years now Washington, D.C., has had one of the highest robbery rates of any city in the country.

We always assumed the crimes were committed by the underprivileged, unemployed and disaffected members of the population. So you can imagine our surprise when all of us picked up *The New York Times* the other day and read that there was some evidence that the CIA had been involved in breaking and entering and other second-story jobs in the capital.

No one knows how many break-ins the CIA was involved in, but it certainly does pose a problem as far as our crime rate is concerned.

My friend, George Washington Custer, called me as soon as he read the story. "Hey, man," he said chortling. "You read where the CIA's been committing all the break-ins in our fair city?"

mitted to rob your house unless you were on the list."

"How come the CIA was allowed to do this?"

"They weren't," I said patiently. "But when you work for the CIA you can do a lot of things you are not allowed to do. That's why you operate in secret."

"Well, let me ask you this. Suppose half the break-ins in Washington were made by the CIA and only half were made by the common robber? How come they never caught the CIA fellows?"

"The CIA crook has much better training for breaking and entering than the average man in the street. For one thing, he's a college graduate."

"Well, let me ask you another question. If the CIA is involved in a breaking-and-entering job, does that make it a street crime or a white-collar crime?"

"That's a good question, Custer. Why do you ask?"

"If it's a white-collar crime and it's been listed as a

"The story didn't say that," I warned Custer. "It indicated that there was a possibility that the CIA may have been involved in some break-ins in the name of national security."

"What are they breaking into homes in Washington for? I thought they were supposed to spy on all those Communists in Russia."

"That's the point, Custer. In order to spy on Communists in the Soviet Union, it is sometimes necessary to break into people's homes in the United States. But I'm certain the CIA would not sneak into anybody's house unless they were certain they were friends of our enemies abroad."

"How would they know that?" Custer demanded.

"Because apparently the CIA kept a list of Americans that were suspect. They probably weren't per-

street crime, then maybe Washington's been taking a bum rap. How do we know the biggest crimes in this city have not been committed by the government?"

"The biggest crimes in any city are always committed by the government, Custer. You should know that."

"It still bothers me. Going into someone's home through a window sounds like something the White House would do—not the CIA."

"Maybe," I said, "but let me ask you this. What would you do if you had all those people working for you out in Virginia and you could only afford to send a certain number of them abroad? Wouldn't you tell them to go out and break into a home in Washington?"

"But why?" he asked.

"Practice, Custer, practice."

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CIATIMES 12-31

LOS ANGELES (UPI) -- A SECRET REPORT TO PRESIDENT FORD BY THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ADMITS CHARGES THAT THE AGENCY ENGAGED IN ILLEGAL OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES -- INCLUDING BURGLARIES -- ARE TRUE, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES REPORTED TODAY.

THE TIMES QUOTED "AN INFORMED GOVERNMENT SOURCE" WHO "GOT HIS INFORMATION FROM A CIA OFFICIAL WITH ACCESS TO THE REPORT."

THE REPORT, BY CIA DIRECTOR WILLIAM COLBY, SAID THE CIA KEPT RECORDS ON 9,000 AMERICANS, THE NEWSPAPER SAID. THE STORY CAME FROM THE NEWSPAPER'S WASHINGTON BUREAU BY PULITZER PRIZE-WINNING REPORTER JACK NELSON.

"MY INFORMATION IS THAT THE REPORT ALSO CONFIRMS ALLEGATIONS THAT THE CIA ENGAGED IN OTHER CLANDESTINE DOMESTIC ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING AT LEAST THREE ILLEGAL ENTRIES," THE TIMES QUOTED ITS SOURCE AS SAYING.

"TWO OF THE ILLEGAL ENTRIES WERE AGAINST FORMER CIA EMPLOYEES SUSPECTED OF SLIPPING OVER TO THE OTHER SIDE," HE SAID.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THE REPORT CONFIRMS SOME OF THE CHARGES CONTAINED IN A NEW YORK TIMES STORY, WHICH SET OFF THE DOMESTIC SPYING CONTROVERSY, BUT THAT "IN SOME INSTANCES THE ALLEGATIONS WERE NOT SUBSTANTIATED."

THE REPORT WAS ORDERED BY FORD FOLLOWING PUBLICATION OF THE NEW YORK TIMES STORY. IT WAS DELIVERED FRIDAY TO THE PRESIDENT AT VAIL, COLO., WHERE HE IS ON A SKIING VACATION, BUT HE SAID HE WOULD NOT DISCUSS IT UNTIL HIS RETURN TO WASHINGTON THURSDAY.

THE TIMES SAID IT HAD LEARNED THE CIA PREPARED A 25-PAGE SYNOPSIS OF THE COLBY REPORT, TO BE SENT TO CIA STATIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, "BUT DECIDED AGAINST DISTRIBUTING IT."

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CIA/TIMES 12-31

LOS ANGELES (UPI) -- A SECRET REPORT TO PRESIDENT FORD BY THE CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY ADMITS CHARGES THAT THE AGENCY ENGAGED IN ILLEGAL OPERATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES -- INCLUDING BURGLARIES -- ARE TRUE, THE LOS ANGELES TIMES REPORTED TODAY.

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12	C/OCS/PSI	✓
11	PSI/100	✓
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9	PSI/100	
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143- This is the article
you requested
MKS

ROUTING SLIP		DATE
		1/3/78
TO :	[Redacted]	PSI/FOC
FROM :	SAC/NYFO U	
SUBJECT:		
CASE NO.:		
REMARKS		
<p>Mike,</p> <p>Attached is the article of 12/31/74 which appeared in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.</p>		

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